

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; not much
change in temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 52; lowest, 46.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The



Fun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PETROGRAD REPORTED INVESTED BY ANTI-BOLSHEVIK ARMY; SENATOR REED DENOUNCES LEAGUE AT BIG GARDEN MEETING; MAYNARD LANDS AT MINEOLA, FIRST IN 5,402 MILE AIR RACE

EVILS OF PACT EXPOSED WHILE CROWD CHEERS

Senator Reed's Attack on
Treaty Arouses Intense
Enthusiasm.

CALLS LEAGUE GOLD BRICK

Declares European and Asiatic
Diplomats Outwitted U. S.
Envoys at Versailles.

Reed of Missouri, Democrat Senator
at odds with his party because he
turns from the will of a man to hear
the voice of a people, told the truth, as
he sees it, in Madison Square Garden
last night about the League of Nations
proposal.

The truth, as he sees it, is that in-
valuable months necessary to the
world's tranquility were consumed at
Versailles while a coterie of very able
European and Asiatic gentlemen, who
knew perfectly well what they wanted,
perfected a scheme to make the
United States of America the treasure
house and man power reserve of
weakened Europe.

And 12,000 men and women packed
within the walls of New York's most
historic auditorium rose up to acclaim
the unshaken directness of Senator
Reed's declaration. The old Garden
has shaken to applause stirred by
many men of note, on many patriotic
occasions, but it is doubtful if any man,
except for one or two, has ever
reached down so deeply into the hearts
of an audience. This is true: that the
President, travelling with a President's
prestige, nowhere found in his
whole transatlantic tour an audience
so responsive to an appeal for the
League of Nations as James A.
Reed found in opposition to the league
in the Garden last night.

Audience Shows Feeling.

There was a concentrated power of
feeling in Senator Reed's audience last
night which compelled thought. Time
after time the Senator (who, by his
own private confession, should have
been in bed from the exhaustion of his
long battle for Americanism) had to
appeal to the people to moderate their
enthusiasm—to refrain from those cy-
clic demonstrations of approval which
waste a speaker's time and so consume
his strength. There was nothing hysterical
about these demonstrations. They came
in an irrepressible explosion of the
thoughts more or less inarticulately ex-
isting in the minds of his hearers. He
impaired, simply, the time that he
had, and he made it more certain that
the thousands of minds that gave him attention
last night.

The meeting arranged by the American
Women Opposed to the League of Nations
more than made up to the
expectation of its sponsors. Every seat
of the last possible seat of 12,000 was
taken, and many hundreds of persons
stood eagerly through the long pro-
gramme of speeches. Outside, from
the Garden to the street, the crowd
was dense, and the air was filled with
the clamor of the crowd. The Senator
was greeted by the crowd with a
cheer that was heard in the street.

Senator Johnson III.

This was peculiarly interesting in that
the news of the illness of Senator Hiram
Johnson of California, who was to have
joined Senator Reed last night, had been
widely circulated. It seemed to prove, as
Senator Reed said, that the people were
interested in the topic much more than
in hearing any public man. Senator
Johnson could not take part in the rally
because he had been working in a long
and arduous speechmaking tour to the
Pacific coast and back, and was in bed
in Washington when his regrets were
telegraphed to the Garden. Senator
Reed himself came to the Garden tired
and half sick, but spurred by the opportunity offered him
by the American Women Opposed to the
League of Nations to make one more
address in New York before the Senate
settled down to voting on amendments
or reservations.

For this final effort in the greatest
city of the country he drew upon the
last resources of his vigor. For courage,
power and directness it was, prob-
ably, the most effective speech the Man
from Missouri has made in the course
of his dynamic stand for what he be-
lieves is the right.

Calls League a Plot.

With blaring eyes and a voice that
rang with indignation, Reed denounced
the League of Nations project as nothing
but a plot to entangle the United
States in international turmoil; a plot
formed behind the locked doors and in
the regulated secrecy of Versailles to
use the United States for the benefit of
European nations and to no benefit to
the United States.

Here was the heart of Reed's speech—
that an effort has been made to impose
on the intelligence of the American peo-
ple, to lead them, by cunning and dis-
ingenuous promise, into an arrangement
which strikes at the very foundations of
the Republic and which would be certain
to cause war rather than prevent it. It
was a scheme to make an international
conflict out of the country that Wash-
ington had so bravely warned against in
the international question and not solely
a domestic question," argued Senator
Reed. "Could the council take juris-

VOICE IN LEAGUE FOR THE IRISH NOW PROPOSED

Seven Votes for Britain to
Be Asked if Johnson
Plea Fails.

THIS INSURES A HEARING

Senator Walsh Insists That
Article XI Also Opens a
Way to Erin.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Ireland's
claim to the right of self-determination
may find an Irish spokesman
authorized to present its case before
the League of Nations.

It developed to-day that if the John-
son amendment giving the United
States equal representation in the as-
sembly of the League of Nations with
the British Empire shall fail various
other proposals will be made looking
to substantially the same end. At the
conclusion, if no measure shall be
adopted to correct the arrangement
which gives the empire six votes to
one for the United States, there will
be introduced an amendment to re-
quire that Great Britain shall have
seven instead of six representatives—
and that Ireland shall have the sev-
enth.

The idea brought forward to-day pre-
sented a new situation in the fight
over the Johnson amendment. It
immediately support in various quarters
and will be pushed in case the British-
American discrepancy cannot be cor-
rected.

Ireland's case was debated before the
Senate at length to-day on the basis
of the resolution introduced yesterday
by Senator Walsh (Mont.). This de-
clared that, after the league is organ-
ized, the American representatives shall
direct attention immediately to Ireland's
right of self-determination, employing
the power which the covenant pro-
vides for such cases, and endeavor to
have Ireland's case recognized and
favorably acted upon.

Points Way in Article XI.

To this programme the objection is
made that it will be futile, because
Great Britain promptly will insist that
Ireland is a "domestic question" and
which any nation outside the league
could be brought before the league, and
the discussion developed decided interest.
Under Article XI, nothing further is
contemplated than that the cause of Ir-
eland, her right to self-government, to a
government of the choice of her own
people, may be presented to the league,
either to the council or to the assembly,
and in that way to the whole world," said Senator Walsh.

"If any such question whatever be-
tween Ireland and the United States is
a guarantee of political independence as
against external aggression in Article
XI. If there is an international uprising
in which any nation outside is interested
the latter are forbidden under Article X
to resort to war."

An appeal is made to the council
or the assembly under Article XI," asked
Senator Leffort, "to procure the free-
dom of Ireland, would that not involve
a threat of external aggression?"

"No," replied Senator Walsh. "It
means the making of war by one country or
nation upon another nation."

Would Not Work Here.

"If under Article XI jurisdiction can
be taken of the Irish question," sug-
gested Senator Leffort, "the question
is taken in this country, the tariff ques-
tion or almost any other domestic question?"

"No," replied Senator Walsh. "It
is a domestic question, but it is a do-
mestic question and the nations would take
no action."

"Does the Senator take the position
that if Great Britain should raise the
point that the Irish question is a
domestic one it could not take juris-
diction under Article XI?" asked Mr. Leffort.

"If the league finds that a question is
domestic it does not act in the matter at
all," replied Senator Walsh. "The
League of Nations simply affords a
forum before which a cause can be pre-
sented. It is well that this provision
was made in the constitution. We do not
want Irish prevention, thus stunting
the empire and making it a disgrace in
God's eyes."

D'ANNUNZIO WARNS
OF DEATH PENALTY

Forbids Any Sentiment Hostile
to His Cause.

By the Associated Press.

FLORENCE, Oct. 18.—Gabriele d'Annunzio
has announced that the most rigorous
martial law will be made in dealing
with persons suspected of being un-
favorable to the Fiume cause.

"The city of Fiume will be con-
sidered as a fortress in time of war,"
the announcement says. "Whoever pro-
fesses sentiments hostile to the cause
of Fiume will be considered a public
enemy and the penalty of death will
be immediately carried out."

Case of Japan Is Cited.

"So the same reasoning would make
the question of Japanese immigration
an international question and not solely
a domestic question," argued Senator
Leffort. "Could the council take juris-

France Has Completed Army Demobilization

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The demobiliza-
tion of the French Army,
it is announced, is virtually com-
pleted.
Officers to the number of 101,000
and 4,322,000 men have been
mustered out.

NO OPERATION FOR PRESIDENT

Decision Is Announced After
Consultation of Six At-
tending Physicians.

REST THE REAL REMEDY

Only Most Important Matters
to Be Referred to Him for
Executive Action.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—President
Wilson passed the best day he has
known since his present illness began.
Rear Admiral Grayson, his physician,
said to-night: No operation will be
necessary to relieve the swelling of
the prostate gland, which has complicated
the case, and the President is making
a slow but satisfactory progress
toward recovery from his nervous
exhaustion.

This was the conclusion reached by
the six attending physicians after a
consultation late to-day which lasted
more than an hour and a half. Their
optimistic views were reflected in bul-
letins issued. The bulletins read:
"The President had a comfortable
day. He has been taking abundant
nourishment and is somewhat
stronger. The improvement in the
prostatic condition has been main-
tained very satisfactorily and no
change in the simple treatment em-
ployed is contemplated."

White House, Oct. 18, 1919:
11:20 A. M.: The President rested
well last night. There is no ma-
terial change to note in his gen-
eral condition. No new symptoms
have developed.

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The decision that no operation was
necessary was made by Dr. Hugh
Young, the Baltimore specialist, while
Dr. F. X. Dercum of Philadelphia saw
signs of improvement in the President's
nervous condition. All the doctors were
agreed that he was making progress
toward recovery.

The programme of complete rest from
official cares prescribed by Dr. Grayson
and his associates will continue to be
enforced, it was stated. There is no
intention of referring to the President
any matter not absolutely requiring the
exercise of his official powers.

Dr. Grayson indicated that he would
not favor referring any bill to the Pres-
ident for signature at present, unless it
was one which he desired to exercise
his veto power. Otherwise measures
would be allowed to go upon the statute
books at the expiration of the ten day
period provided by the Constitution.

The prohibition enforcement bill is
now awaiting Presidential action. The
impression prevailed to-night that it
would be allowed to become effective
without Mr. Wilson's signature.

PRIEST PLEADS FOR
MORE BRITISH BABIES

Father Vaughan Inveighs
Against Birth Prevention.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Rev. Bernard
Vaughan, well known for his work
among the poor of London, in a forceful
address at to-day's session of the con-
gress on tuberculosis prevention ex-
pressed his opposition to birth preven-
tion. "It is terrible to think when the death
rate has exceeded the birth rate so
greatly, when the nurseries are silent and
the divorce courts are clamorous, that
mankind is also making in heavy
levy on human life. We should have
thrilled tuberculosis long ago. It is
healthier in some of the slums of Lon-
don than in the fashionable district of
Mayfair."

Referring to the decrease in the birth
rate, Father Vaughan said: "We want
all the babies we can get. We do not
want birth prevention, thus stunting
the empire and making it a disgrace in
God's eyes."

Should the break come and should
Compeller Grayson and Mayor
Hylan, as he has done to date, Tam-
many Hall would lose control of the
Board of Estimate with the election of
the Republican candidate for Presi-
dent of the Borough of Manhattan.

The election of the Republican candidate
for President of the Board of Aldermen
as well control of the board would be
lost to Tammany regardless of the at-
titude that the Comptroller might take.

Blamed for Milk Cost.

The attacks on Gov. Smith in the
Herald papers first began when he ap-
pointed former Justice J. Augustus Kel-
logg to the up-State Public Service
Commission. For many months the Evening
Journal has endeavored to place upon
the Governor the responsibility for the
high cost of milk.

And for some time now the Herald
papers have attacked the Governor be-
cause he appointed and has stood be-
hind Public Service Commissioner Lewis
Nixon, who has been trying to work out

SMITH DIRECTS HIS BATTERIES ON W. R. HEARST

Governor Challenges Him to
Compare Public and Pri-
vate Acts in Debate.

HIS LOYALTY RIDICULED

Executive Voices Resentment
at Newspaper Attacks on
Party Candidates.

Smarting under the continued and
savage criticisms of the papers owned
by William Randolph Hearst, Gov.
Alfred E. Smith broke out yesterday
in a bitter attack upon the editor.

Throwing aside all conventions and
after due deliberation the Governor in
public told an audience of 2,000 Dem-
ocrats just what he thought of Mr.
Hearst and the character of the meth-
ods that had been used in the attempts
of his newspapers to discredit the
Governor.

The Governor said that it was just
about a year ago that the Hearst
newspapers were being burned in pub-
lic squares because the people did not
think Hearst was loyal. "He has been
loyal to nobody, not even his own,"
the speaker added, shaking with emo-
tion. He was afraid in this period of
unrest, the Governor declared, to have
it said that the editor could influence
an election in New York city.

And after he had ended his speech the
Governor got up again to improve fur-
ther on the public his defiance of Mr.
Hearst. He declared that he would meet
the editor on the platform at any time
before or after election. "He can ask
me any questions about my public or
private life," said the Governor with a
tone of challenge in his voice that could
not be mistaken, "if we will let me do
the same."

Attack Stunning Surprise.

Although the Governor had consid-
ered carefully his course with his
closest friends, his attack on Mr. Hearst
came as a stunning surprise to the more
than 2,000 persons who were attending
the reception and breakfast, which was
described by Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby,
who presided, as "a reception and break-
fast to Mrs. and Mr. Irwin Untermyer
and Judge Robert L. Luce in honor of
all the Democratic candidates for the
State of New York." The affair was
held in the big ballroom of the Hotel
Ansonia, which was packed to capacity.

The candidates were the only men
present. James A. Foley, son-in-law of
Charles F. Murphy, who is running for
Governor, was the only man who was
not a candidate for the City Court bench
were sandwiched in between women
members of the organization. Edward
F. Boyle, the Tammany candidate for
Mayor, and the Honorable Charles Kel-
logg, who has been elected to the City
Court, were also present.

There is good reason to believe that
the bold attack of the Governor was
made on his own initiative, that many
of the leaders in Tammany Hall, who
dread the influence of Mr. Hearst, have
been trying to hold him back for some
time. They feared the effect on the
ticket, but the Governor finally decided
that he could stand the bitter criticism
of the Hearst papers no longer and
threw aside the advice of those who
were working to prevent any open break.

Now that the die has been cast Tam-
many Hall must stand by its Governor.
It cannot afford to do otherwise.
Those familiar with the history of Mr.
Hearst and his papers know that he will
not be deterred by any such attack.
The Governor has undoubtedly will bring
the greatest pressure upon Mayor Hylan
to break squarely with the Governor and
Tammany Hall.

Such a separation would result in the
bitterest and most stubbornly contested
fight in the history of local politics, in
the opinion of those who have watched
the developments. Neither Charles F.
Murphy nor Mayor Hylan has wished a
severing of diplomatic relations before
election. The Mayor has been secretly
doing what he could to placate the
Hearst family by yielding to its desires in the way of
appointments to minor judicial office in
his power.

If Mr. Hearst should insist that Mayor
Hylan go the limit in making Tammany
Hall smart for the indignities placed upon
him and the Governor many Tammany
leaders and dozens of Hearst supporters
would face the loss of their jobs in the city
administration.

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Hylan, as he has done to date, Tam-
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hind Public Service Commissioner Lewis
Nixon, who has been trying to work out

FLYING PARSON SPEEDS AT TWO MILES A MINUTE

Time in Air, San Francisco
to Mineola, 24 Hours 45
Minutes 8 Seconds.

TELLS OF HIS MISHAPS

Dog Helped to Keep Aviators
Warm—Wife and Children
Greet Hero.

Belvin W. Maynard, until two years
ago considered a likely young man
with the makings of a good minister
in him by his instructors and fellow
students at the Baptist Seminary at
Wake Forest, N. C., dived down upon
Roosevelt Field, Mineola, yesterday
afternoon in a couple of steep banks
and landed as gently as a feather after
killing the surplus speed of his ma-
chine with a side slip which made all
but the initiated gasp.

Lieut. Maynard touched the earth
at 1:50:05 P. M., as the stop watches
of the American Flying Club officials
agreed, and in landing finished, hun-
dreds of miles in advance of his near-
est rival, the 5,402 mile reliability
race, the greatest air contest ever
held, with the American continent as
the race course.

Despite a three day stop at San
Francisco, compulsory under the rules,
he had twice traversed the continent
in ten days and a few hours, travel-
ing most of the time at a speed of
almost two miles a minute. It was
an achievement possible only with the
airplane and with a skilled man at the
stick in the cockpit of that airplane.

Young Maynard landed at the field
amid a roar from the crowd that ac-
claimed him the cleverest and one of
the most daring of the clever and dar-
ing young men who make up the Air
Service, a man who was one of the
masters of the newly conquered air. Yet
in the midst of all the cheering and
tumult he quietly announced that he in-
tended to go back to Wake Forest, N. C.,
and his mechanic, Sergeant W. E. Kline,
for Maynard still hopes that he has in
him the makings of a minister.

Time Lost by Mishaps.

Although he lost a half day on the
westward flight and almost a full day
eastward bound by mishaps which are
unfortunately still likely to hob up his
aviation, his achievement gained rather
than lost lustre thereby, for it was
proved that he was no favorite son of
the goddess of chance. In each case he
and his mechanic, Sergeant W. E. Kline,
repaired the damage before a single con-
stant could creep up to them or even
seriously threaten their lead.

Cole Younger, vice-chairman of the
contest committee of the American Fly-
ing Club, which has general supervision
of the records, timing and judging of
the race, announced unofficially that
the night that Lieut. Maynard had down
from Pacific to Atlantic in approximately
24 hours 45 minutes and 8 seconds,
or a few minutes less than his record to
the Golden Gate. To this in the official
tabulation must be added the eighteen
hours he spent on the ground between
the controls at St. Paul and Omaha.
Kline, while changing motors after the
mishap to his crankshaft.

It is virtually certain, therefore, that
in flying time Maynard's record will be
surpassed by other contestants who will
arrive at Mineola some time this week.
The flying parson's attitude when he
faced the hundreds, including many
skilled pilots and men well known in
the sport of the air, was most sur-
prized by his first remark when he
jumped easily from his cockpit on to
the field crowded with people despite
the efforts of the field guard.

"Whether or not Lieut. Maynard knew
he was obeying orders is problematical,
however, for it certainly was not acting,
and his ears were still ringing and al-
most useless from the roar of the engine
and the whine of the propeller."

Prize From Other Aviators.

While most of the crowd were gar-
landed the happy parson and his wife
and reveling in the kindly feelings
aroused by the sight of so much hard
work after so much danger and hard
work, the pilots of the crowd were gath-
ering the front of the machine ex-
hausting their store of adjectives upon
the neat job done by the Lieutenant.

Maynard and Sergeant Kline lifted
out of its frame under a tree in a Ne-
braska corn field the useless and
weighty 400 horsepower Liberty motor

TROTZKY CALLS ENEMIES OF SOVIET PACK OF CURS

Bolshevik Leader Declares Petrograd Will Not Fall
Despite Attack on All Sides.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The following de-
scription of the situation in the Baltic
is attributed to Leon Trotsky, the Bol-
shevik Minister of War, by a wireless
message from Moscow:

"A pack of bourgeois curs is worry-
ing the body of Soviet Russia on all
sides. Polish Knights are gnashing their
teeth. The German General, von
der Goltz, under instructions by the
stock exchange and the offshoots of
all lands, is seizing the Baltic coun-
try with the help of monarchist bands
in order to attack Moscow from there.

"In the northwest the blood drunken
troops, Yudenitch, Bulakovich and Rod-
zianko, are advancing on Petrograd.
The Estonian peace negotiations
served as a means to lull the Red
Petrograd troops and as a soporific.
"The army defending the approaches
to Petrograd failed to withstand the
first blow, and danger has again come
to Petrograd. The English and French
radio stations announce with joy the
fact of our failure on the road to
Petrograd. The Stock Exchange and
the press of the whole world are shar-
ing the joy and predicting the speedy
fall of Petrograd. But they are wrong
this time. Petrograd will not fall. It
will stand. We shall not surrender
Petrograd.

"For the defence of the first town
of the proletarian revolution sufficient
strength will be found in the peasants
and the workers of the land. Yudenitch's
successes are those of a cavalry
raid. Troops are being sent to the
assistance of Petrograd and the Pe-
trograd workers, who rose first of all,
will break the skulls of Yudenitch's
bands and the Anglo-French imperialists."

MINERS' STRIKE
SEEMS CERTAIN

Soft Coal Workers Insist Upon
Higher Pay and Five
Day Week.

SECY WILSON IS HOPEFUL

Operators and Men to Meet
With Him on Tuesday—
Both Sides Firm.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—There
seemed little hope to-night of averting
the strike of half a million bituminous
coal miners, called for November 1.
After a series of conferences with
labor leaders here and telephone talks
with others in the central coal terri-
tory, John L. Lewis, president of the
United Mine Workers of America, an-
nounced that the miners would go out
unless all demands, including the five
day week, were granted.

The operators, standing by their de-
cision not to consider any proposal
looking to a shorter weekly schedule,
and refusing to open negotiations un-
less the strike order was withdrawn,
charged that the miners were trying
to freeze the country into submission
by insisting upon acceptance of "im-
possible demands."

"The strike will not be called off,"
Lewis declared.

"We will not arbitrate while the
strike order stands," says Thomas T.
Brewster, chairman of the operators'
scale committee.

Stock for Thirty Days, Nov. 1.

Meanwhile pressure was being brought
to bear on both sides from many quar-
ters to adjust the differences and save
untold distress. Taking mental stock
Lewis said there would be enough coal
on hand November 1 to keep the coun-
try warm through the winter.

Secretary of Labor Wilson, at whose
invitation the scale committees of the
miners and operators will meet with him
here Tuesday, declined to comment on
the negotiations, and continued to hope
that he would be able to bring about
peace. Official Washington held to the
view, however, that the strike was in-
evitable. The meeting will be behind
closed doors.

In a statement to-night President
Lewis said a recent report by the Fed-
eral Trade Commission revealed "that
never before in the history of the min-
ing industry have the operators been
making such astounding profits upon
coal production."

Discussing the war time agreement,
Lewis said:

"The claim of the operators that the
miners are guilty of repudiation and
that the strike is totally unfounded and
has no basis in fact. The Washington
agreement said that it was to continue
in force until the end of the war or
until March 31, 1920."

In substance and form the war has ended.
The mine workers have no contract. The
contract expired upon the 11th day of
November, 1918, when hostilities ceased.
In order to give the country and the
mining industry an opportunity for re-
adjustment the mine workers have
worked for an additional year for the
same wages, merely by common consent.

We now seek to negotiate a new agree-
ment to adjust the mine workers' con-
ditions to the new conditions of the
country. The miners have had no in-
crease in wages for more than two
years."

Scores Actions of Workers.

In a statement to-day denying charges
by the United Mine Workers that the op-
erators "are taking advantage of the
present acute situation to profiteer,"
Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the
operators' association, declared the
miners were trying to "divert public at-
tention from the serious situation which
has been deliberately brought about by
them."

"The real issue," Brewster said, "is
the repudiation by the miners' recent
convention of an existing wage contract,
their order to close down November 1,
not only all the mines, but consequently
all the other industries of the country,
but to do their best to freeze the people
into submission unless their impossible
demands, including a thirty hour week
and a wage advance of 60 per cent, over
a present generous war time wage scale,
are instantly granted."

Can Wait for Men No Longer.

The situation has become such, how-
ever, Mr. Toppin said, that the com-
panies find it impracticable to wait any
longer.

(Continued on Twentieth Page.)

Gen. Yudenitch's Cavalry Is Credited With Having Trapped Reds.

ESCAPE IS IMPOSSIBLE

Kronstadt's Capture Is Not
Officially Confirmed, but
Is Believed Imminent.

GERMANS IN RIGA ATTACK

Use Poison Gas, Killing Many
Civilians—Numerous Red
Prisoners Captured.

By the Associated Press.